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SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1904.

## The Duty of Tuesday.

The friends in Richmond of the primary  
election principle have a most important  
duty to discharge on next Tuesday. In  
the matter of selecting delegates to the  
State Convention there are few contests,  
and if that were the only question in-  
volved it would make little difference  
whether or not Democrats voted in the  
primary. But it has been decided to  
test in that election the sentiment of  
Democrats of this city on the subject  
of primary elections in general. Each  
and every voter who goes to the polls  
will have an opportunity of casting a  
ballot for or against the primary prin-  
ciple. There is sufficient reason to be-  
lieve that the opponents will be actively  
in evidence on that occasion and will  
poll their full strength. It is apparent,  
therefore, that if the friends of the pri-  
mary fail to vote the opponents will win  
their fight, and it will go to the State  
at large that Richmond is opposed to  
that method of selecting candidates.

If so, the fact will be a powerful weapon  
in the hands of the opponents in all parts  
of the State, and it will be used for all  
it is worth.

The issue is squarely joined. The is-  
sue was raised by the friends of the  
primary. The gauntlet was thrown down  
by their opponents, and, to use a  
street phrase but a forceful phrase,  
it is up to the primary election adver-  
saries to discharge a sacred obligation  
which they have taken upon themselves  
and which they owe to the cause.

It is a matter too serious to be trifled  
with. The simple question is whether  
or not the Democratic voters of this  
community are in favor of a primary  
system of selecting candidates which re-  
serves to themselves the power of con-  
trolling their affairs, or of transferring  
their rights and privileges and their po-  
litical interests to a band of politicians  
who in all political contests consider  
their own interests first and employ  
shrewd devices to promote their own  
welfare at the expense of the body po-  
litis. These politicians make politics  
their business. They study all the tricks  
of the trade; they make and put into  
operation their own machinery, and if  
they be given the opportunity to manipu-  
late they can snap their fingers at the  
voters at large and carry their point in  
every contest.

We are not raising a false alarm; we  
are not talking about vague theories; we  
are talking about facts which every  
man who knows anything about the  
methods of machine politics knows to be  
facts. If there is to be a full and fair  
expression of the popular will in party  
contests, we must have the primary.  
It is not an experiment. We have given  
the ward meetings and the courthouse  
conventions and all sorts of mass meet-  
ings trial after trial and we know from  
a sad experience that they can be man-  
ipulated and that they are manipulated to  
defeat the popular will. We have also  
given the primary a fair trial and we  
know that where it is fairly and honestly  
conducted it does give the people an op-  
portunity to express their choice in spite  
of the machinery and trickery of the  
politicians.

As well talk about abolishing the regu-  
lar elections and settling all questions  
in issue by mass meetings as to talk of  
abolishing the primary and settling our  
party disputes by such assemblies. If  
the election principle is right and desir-  
able, it is right and desirable to apply that  
principle in all sorts of popular contests.  
It is a well established principle of  
Democracy and of our form of govern-  
ment that each qualified elector shall  
have the same power in voting contests  
that any other elector has. There is  
no respect of persons. When the voting  
privilege has been conferred the benefi-  
ciary becomes a sovereign and one  
man's vote counts for as much as any  
other man's vote, no more and no less.  
In every honestly conducted election each  
sovereign voter is the peer of every other  
sovereign voter. The ballot of the poor  
man counts for as much as the ballot  
of the rich man; the ballot of the weak  
man counts for as much as the ballot  
of the strong man. It is in consequence  
a matter of supreme importance to the  
poor man and to the weak man that  
all popular contests of whatever charac-  
ter shall be decided by ballot, and it is  
incomprehensible that the poor and the  
weak should ever be willing to surren-  
der their right to vote. The ballot is the  
only sure means that such men have to  
express their choice; their only sure  
weapon of defense. The election, whether  
it be a regular election or a primary  
election, is the only scheme that has been  
devised to put the poor and the weak  
upon an equal footing with the rich and  
strong.

Follow citizens of Richmond, you will  
have an opportunity on Tuesday to say  
whether or not you are in favor of deter-  
mining all questions of political inter-  
ests by the simple, direct, Democratic  
method of voting by ballot, or of com-  
mitting your affairs to unwieldy mass-

meetings which are usually packed in the  
interest of some political clique and man-  
ipulated for a purpose. There can be no  
sort of doubt that the sentiment of Rich-  
mond is overwhelmingly in favor of the  
voting principle in determining party  
questions, as well as in determining  
through regular elections all questions of  
government.

Now, let us have on Tuesday a full ex-  
pression of this sentiment, so that our  
brother Democrats throughout all the  
State may know what our feeling is,  
and let us register such an overwhelm-  
ing majority for the primary election  
principle as shall give impetus and moral  
support to the cause at large.

## The South's "Intolerance."

Professor William B. Dodd, of Ran-  
dolph Macon College, tells the South-  
Atlantic Quarterly that in the South, and  
particularly in the older sections of it,  
public opinion is so thoroughly fixed that  
many suggestions which come every day  
into the mind of the historian may not  
within safety even so much as he dis-  
cusses.

"To suggest," he goes on, "that the  
revolt from the Union in 1860 was not  
justified, was not led by the most lofty-  
minded of statesmen, is to invite not only  
criticism, but an enforced resignation.  
According to Southern public opinion,  
the whole race question is finally settled,  
and to all books which do not come up  
to their standard of local patriotism,  
such as literature and art, it is extremely  
dangerous to give voice to adverse criti-  
cism of the South's attainments in the  
past or of her present status."

To speak boldly means in many in-  
stances, to destroy one's power of useful-  
ness.

"To make conditions worse, our grand  
Confederate constitution, that which they  
call 'false history' may be smuggled in  
from the North, and have history com-  
mittees, with representatives in every  
Congressional district, whose business is  
to keep watch and put out the scholars  
and all books which do not come up to  
their standard of local patriotism. . . .  
I have seen the very best books we  
have in American history ruled out of  
the South by these committees.  
And as a rule the very poorest books to  
be found anywhere are the favored ones  
on our index expurgatorius. The Confed-  
erate veteran works almost as great  
havoc in the field of history, though he  
unquestionably does some good, as does  
the Union veteran in the neighborhood of  
the United States treasury."

This extract from Professor Dodd's  
article is reproduced in the Independent  
as a fair presentation of conditions in the  
South. But it is not fair. Southern men  
are careful about the histories used in  
public schools, and do not propose that  
these histories shall be written from a  
Northern point of view. They are per-  
fectly willing that their children shall  
be taught the facts of history, but they  
are unwilling to have them taught that  
which the Southern States seceded they  
acted without their constitutional rights  
and were rebellious and that the men  
who took up arms in defense of Southern  
rights were rebels and traitors. Therefore,  
they have discarded Northern histories  
from the schools and have adopted  
histories written by Southern writers.  
It may be that some of the  
Southern histories lean too far the other  
way and are partisan, but the choice is  
between the histories of Northern authors  
and the histories of Southern authors,  
and of course histories written from a  
Southern point of view are employed.

This paper and other papers in Virginia  
have urged that partisan Southern his-  
tories are only less objectionable than  
partisan Northern histories. We have  
urged that the children be taught his-  
tory not of fiction, and we have never  
been condemned for taking that stand.  
It is not fair, therefore, for Professor  
Dodd to make it appear that the Southern  
people are unwilling to have their  
children taught the facts of history in  
relation to the Civil War.

What he says on the negro question is  
also misleading. There is one phase of  
this question that Southern people will  
not discuss, and that is the question of  
social equality between the races. It  
is not a debatable question and there  
is no sense in debating it. Southern  
whites have long since determined that  
the line of separation must be sharply  
drawn, and it is quite true that Southern  
sentiment will not tolerate any  
departure from the rule and that the  
Southern people will not tolerate any  
man who is in favor of obliterating the  
line. Southerners will not permit the  
doctrine of social equality to be taught,  
any more than they would permit men to  
teach treason and insurrection.

Southern whites have also determined  
that the negro shall not rule over them  
and they are intolerant of any man  
who is in favor of putting the negro  
into prominent political position.

But other phases of the negro ques-  
tion may be discussed and are discussed  
ad libitum. This is abundantly proven by  
the files of the Times-Dispatch. We have  
published in our news columns all sorts  
of articles from correspondents both  
white and black on the education of  
the negro, on negro crime, on lynching,  
and there have been views in extenso  
pro and con. In the editorial department  
we have discussed the question time  
and again, even to wearisomeness, perhaps,  
and we have often been on the unpopular  
side. But while our views have not been  
popular, there has been no endeavor  
to muzzle the paper and no general con-  
demnation of its course so far as we  
know. The editors of the South deal  
continually with the public, and we think  
that all will bear testimony that they  
have as much freedom of speech as they  
desire.

## Village Fires.

The Claremont Herald, which by the  
way shows marked improvement under  
its new management, thinks that the re-  
cent fire at Waverly will be an object  
lesson to the citizens of that wideawake  
town and that they will profit by it  
withal. Our contemporary well says  
that the mistake which the inhabitants of  
small towns make is that they spend lit-  
tle or no money in precautionary mea-  
sures and in equipment to fight fire,  
preferring to carry small insurance at dis-  
astrous rates. It brings the question  
home to the people of Claremont and  
urges them to organize a fire company  
and raise a fund for the purchase of some  
sort of apparatus for fighting fires.

This is good advice and ought to be fol-  
lowed by the people of Claremont and of  
all towns similarly situated. Experience  
shows that it is cheaper to provide pro-  
tection against fire than it is to carry  
heavy insurance and take chances. Where  
the risk is great the rate of insurance

will necessarily be great; the rate will be  
lowered in proportion as the risk is di-  
minished. But there are other consid-  
erations. A fire in a small, unprotected  
town is always a horror. When once un-  
der way the inhabitants are practically  
helpless and there is involved not merely  
the loss of property, which is bad enough,  
but it may be the loss of life; and the  
mental anguish of a village fire can-  
not be computed and cannot be compen-  
sated for in dollars and cents. The wisest  
things for towns and villages to do is to  
take every possible precaution against  
fire and to have some adequate means  
to fight it in case it does occur. A dol-  
lar's worth of protection is worth many  
dollars' worth of insurance.

## The Wild Onion.

A Manchester friend of The Times-Dis-  
patch begs us to tell him how to erad-  
icate the wild onions from his lawn. He  
says the lawn was mowed and put into  
the best condition last fall, and was seed-  
ed well, but that the onions have gotten  
control of the ground. So our friend  
wishes to destroy them without replow-  
ing.

Wild garlic is what the United States  
Department calls this vegetable pest. It  
is not a native of this country, but was  
introduced here at an early date from  
the old world, and has thriven as abun-  
dantly as the "Jimson" weed, or the  
allanhus tree.

As early as 1835 it had spread from  
New York to Virginia.

As a rule, it is propagated almost ex-  
clusively by means of secondary under-  
ground bulbs and aerial bulbils. The  
form of wild onion which is most abun-  
dant in America rarely produces seeds. In  
lawns and pastures, where the tops are  
not allowed to develop, it reproduces it-  
self by the small secondary bulbs, or  
"bulbils," developing at the base of the  
old bulb. These may be found in clusters  
at a depth of from three to ten inches  
below the surface of the ground—all of  
which we learn from the publications of  
the United States Department of Agri-  
culture. Among the methods of eradica-  
tion recommended by the department is  
the picking out and destruction of the  
weeds. "Dig out each tuft of plants  
separately, in the fall, and burn the  
bulb, together with the earth surrounding  
them." Cultivation with hoe crops has  
been tried, but that alone is ineffective.

To destroy it in the fall leave as many  
bulbs as possible near the surface to be  
exposed to alternate freezing and thaw-  
ing. Any surviving shoots should be de-  
stroyed by early spring cultivation, and  
after thorough tilting, oats or barley may  
be sown or corn planted."

This whole subject is treated in one of  
the publications of the United States De-  
partment of Agriculture, which should  
be in the hands of every intelligent far-  
mer. In one way or another, the wild  
onion, or garlic, causes the loss of hun-  
dreds of thousands of dollars in the  
country; that, too, though it grows in  
but a small number of the States. Treat-  
ment looking to its eradication is recom-  
mended by experts.

## Pentecost.

(Selected for the Times-Dispatch.)  
"And when the day of Pentecost was  
fully come they were all with one ac-  
cord in one place. And suddenly there  
came a sound from heaven as of a rush-  
ing, mighty wind, and it filled all the  
house where they were sitting. And there  
appeared unto them cloven tongues like  
as of fire, and it sat upon each of them.  
And they were all filled with the Holy  
Ghost." Acts II:1-4.

It was the great day of Pentecost, a  
day hallowed by a thousand sacred mem-  
ories and greeted by loving, expectant  
hearts.

Once more, even in a larger sense, Di-  
vine Providence made this day one of  
wonderous blessing to the vast multi-  
tude assembled in Jerusalem to keep the  
feast. At the very time when men were  
released from worldly business cares,  
with minds turned towards higher and  
better things, God came down in the  
great heaven wind and with heavenly fire  
to own and crown the redeemed and ex-  
pectant infant church. And blessed be  
His name—He abides amongst us still,  
to guide and sanctify His faithful ones.

There are opportunities even in divine  
providence. The days are not all alike  
to God. He Himself sets a special seal  
on some of them. Not only has He  
chosen the day of rest, for if you read  
carefully you will find He has chosen a  
hundred other days. Does He not come to  
us on birthdays, on days of deliverance,  
in times of surprise, days of  
unusual sorrow, periods of agony, when  
the whole life seems to be one cruel,  
burning pain?

Has he not come upon the wedding day  
—upon joyous days of all kinds—golden  
days of love and peace and content,  
saying in gentlest whispers: "Child of  
my love, take this from My Hand, and  
let me share it with you."

There was no feast like Pentecost. Fall-  
ing fifty days after the Passover, it  
recalled at once that bitter bondage and  
the wonderful deliverance. It also re-  
called the stern majesty of Sinai, when  
enveloped in fire and smoke, Israel re-  
ceived the Law.

At Pentecost all the sacrifices were  
offered—and one more was added to the  
list—two loaves made of fine flour and  
leavened were taken up and waved be-  
fore the Law.

This was to signify that loneliness had  
given place to union, that, which before  
was without inspiration or movement, had  
begun to lift itself towards heaven in  
wordless aspiration and prayer.

Pentecost was the largest memorial  
feast known in Israel. It was a time for  
family reunions, gathered from all lands.  
We are told "there were dwelling in Jeru-  
salem devout men of every nation un-  
der heaven." Jerusalem seemed to have  
been more than usually full on this oc-  
casion, and in the divine providence  
this opportunity was seized to spread

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abroad the gospel in a manner before im-  
possible. Each person returning home  
became, in fact, a gospel messenger.

Here was found, not only union of men,  
but also union of desire. Note that word  
"accord." It means much. It does not  
always occur when Christian assemblies  
meet.

The instruments were all in tune to-  
gether; there was not one wish to be  
desired; the assembly was without men-  
tal distraction or moral discord. Quar-  
reling, clamor, suspicion, jealousy, envy,  
these were all outside; within the little  
gathered circle there was but one spirit,  
one expectation, one hope, one growing  
wonder—and the waiting silence which  
precedes revelation.

The Christians were gathered there with  
one "accord"—it is an eternal term. They  
were also gathered "in one place"—which  
is but a transient word. The place is  
nothing, the "accord" everything. At  
that time the place was of some im-  
portance, but now lost and forgotten.

It is the spirit only, the eternal quan-  
tity which remains.

Here we have the record of the largest  
possible bestowment of the Divine gift.  
There is one word which is of peculiar  
force—it is the word "all." By that word  
we must not understand the Apostles  
only; it includes with the Apostles the  
disciples, followers of Christ of every  
name and degree. We are not to suppose  
that Popes, prelates, preachers, minis-  
ters, leaders alone have this gift of the  
Holy Ghost.

It is a gift for all—ask for it, claim it,  
accept it in Christ's name. "If ye, being  
evil, know how to give good gifts unto  
your children, how much more will your  
Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to  
those that ask Him!"

How help we are in the matter of  
spiritual revivals! What had the apostles  
done to bring about this demonstration  
of divine power? What the world would  
call nothing. They did nothing but pray,  
wait, hope, expect. But is he doing nothing  
who continues steadfast in prayer? Is he  
doing nothing who calmly waits upon  
God, claiming His promise? Is he  
doing nothing who quietly day by day  
ministers to the poor and afflicted and  
lives the Christ-life in the midst of dis-  
tractions and trials?

The disciples fulfilled to the letter the  
prayer of the Psalmist: "My soul, wait  
thou only upon God, for my expectation  
is from Him." And see how it was answered!  
We still await the baptism of the Holy  
Ghost. O! Holy Spirit, baptize us, and  
with fire!

The article which we printed Friday  
by Mr. Charles L. Stevens, of New  
Bern, N. C., on the fish interests of  
the State reminds us of a good story  
they used to tell on a Congressman who  
represented the First District of North  
Carolina. This district is composed of  
the counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chow-  
hoke, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford,  
Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans,  
Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. In the  
district are embraced the waters of Al-  
bemarle and Currituck Sounds and a  
number of wide rivers. On one occa-  
sion the committee in charge was dis-  
cussing the question of a better water  
supply for the city of Washington, and  
the member from North Carolina being  
present and being slightly hilarious, took  
an active part in the discussion. Finally  
one of his associates sitting near pulled  
him by the coat tails and told him to sit  
down, at the same time remarking, "You  
don't know anything about water."

At this the Carolina Congressman  
bristled up and with a show of indig-  
nation replied, "Don't know anything  
about water? Why, sir, I represent more  
water than any member of this Con-  
gress."

Those who knew the character of the  
district represented by this statesman  
saw the force of his remark, and the  
story has now become a classic in the  
Old North State.

The Norfolk Ledger says that the recent  
primary election in that city was con-  
ducted with absolute fairness and that  
those who will come into office in Sep-  
tember will have no taint attaching to  
their election. "The city has entered  
upon a new era in its municipal elec-  
tions," adds our contemporary, "which  
fact will become more apparent as time  
passes. In future the man who desires  
to hold office must look to the support of  
his fellow citizens rather than to a  
political machine for success."

There is great hope to this State from  
the new electorate. We have gotten rid  
of the great body of negro voters and we  
have gotten rid largely of the purchas-  
able vote in the white races. There has  
been no time in Virginia since the war  
when those voters who are in favor of  
honest and efficient government had  
such power and had it so easily within  
their power to control elections and to  
put into office the right sort of men.

But the main contest in Virginia is in  
the selection of Democratic candidates  
and this makes it all the more important  
and necessary to have primary elections.

The Farmville Herald says that "Mr.  
John D. Rockefeller misused an hour  
of a recent Sunday morning in giving to  
his class the secret of his success in  
worldly affairs; forgetting for the time,

we somehow think, that a man may gain  
the whole world and lose his own soul."

We do not know what was in Mr.  
Rockefeller's mind, but it seems to us  
that he gave in his practical talk some  
practical hints to those who desire to  
save their own souls. The religious life  
is not a careless, haphazard sort of life.  
It is a business-like life. It implies at-  
tention to duty, thrift, system, punc-  
tuality and the art of doing well what  
one's hands find to do. Of course a man  
cannot make a business-like deal with  
his God, offering to do certain things  
here for the sake of a home in heaven  
hereafter. The God whom we worship  
makes no such bargain with his crea-  
tures. He asks for love and his gifts are  
free. But the man who gives the same  
care and attention to the salvation of  
his soul that the intelligent, painstaking,  
thriftily, systematic business man gives  
to his affairs, may reasonably count upon  
salvation.

A primary is a good thing to have, but  
it now and then needs a little endorse-  
ment. Give it an endorsement on Tues-  
day by simply going to the polls and vot-  
ing for the primary nominees.

If a primary election is worth hav-  
ing, now is the time to say so. Go to the  
polls Tuesday and vote, not only for the  
nominees, but also for the primary it-  
self.

Those people who insisted that your  
Uncle Grover was ambitious to live again  
in the White House are now satisfied  
that fishing is good enough for him.

The North Carolina blowout would have  
been perfect if it could have gone back  
a few decades and had old Frank John-  
son's band to furnish the music.

The Japs are not as far advanced as  
they thought they were, and the Cos-  
sacks are demonstrating their staying  
qualities.

The Honorable David Bennett Hill is  
not having much to say, but he is do-  
ing a lot of office work of a political  
character.

Colonel Bryan has apparently reached  
the conclusion that it will not be wise  
for him to run a candidate this year.

The Reverend Sam Jones twisted the  
Ugler's tail in Greensboro and then left  
him to work out his own salvation.

How Judge Parker manages to keep  
his mouth shut under the circumstances  
is the mystery of the campaign.

A large part of the political interest  
of the present year will hang around in  
the Ninth District of Virginia.

The campaign is not on yet, but the  
spoilsmen are getting their baling ma-  
chines in order.

Virginia is still on the map, North Car-  
olina Day to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prohibition prohibits sometimes, but not  
all the time, as Danville has found out.

"The Old North State Forever" and a  
night.

## Personal and General.

Few people are aware that the present  
Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss  
Helena Zimmern, of Cincinnati, was a  
cousin of the novelist, George Eliot. The  
mother of the Duchess was a daughter of  
Abraham Eliot, a first cousin of the  
father of Marion Evans, or George Eliot.

Miss Nutting, head nurse of the Johns  
Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is prepar-  
ing a nurses' exhibit for the St. Louis  
World's Fair.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

The Durham Herald says:  
We are betting that you fellows who  
are sympathizing with the poor white  
man who was unable to pay his poll tax  
did not offer to pay it or him.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel remarks:  
Congress was adjourned two months  
earlier than usual by the Republican ma-  
jority, not because there was nothing  
more to be done, but because they were  
afraid for the people to pass upon what  
they desired to do.

Discussing the education question, the  
Charlotte News says:  
Education is opportunity. There are  
some who have received an education  
but not the opportunity to use it, which  
it brings. At the same time, the  
missing of an education in the broad  
sense in these days is the denial of all  
opportunity.

The Charlotte Observer makes this  
note:

The memory of one of the grotesque  
events of the last Democratic State con-  
vention still lingers. The Durham Herald  
says: "It would be just like North Car-  
olina Democrats to let the Ku-Klux  
Klan platform and then go into the  
convention and vote the other way."

## Courage and Wisdom.

Charles V. Meredith, of Richmond, a  
gold Democrat and an uncompromising  
opponent of W. J. Bryan in the two  
last campaigns and now, has been chosen  
as a delegate to the St. Louis convention.  
The choice is so radically different from  
and antagonistic to the demands of Mr.  
Meredith, the Democrats of Richmond,  
apparently, have emphasized their resent-  
ment of the Bryan dictation.

That is not strange. It would be  
strange if the members of a great po-  
litical party, the greatest and oldest in  
the world, were not to resent the fre-  
quent and ill-natured attempts at dic-  
tation from a defeated candidate whose  
political pedigree is doubtful and whose  
strange and erratic leadership has been  
disastrous.

Mr. Meredith is a man of ability and  
character. He was not misled by the sil-  
ver craze of the Western silver protec-  
tionists and mine owners' trusts, because  
he had the courage to oppose the politi-  
cal fanaticism of Bryan and the ability  
to expose and condemn the errors of a  
foolish financial policy.

A great many men were convinced of  
the fallacies of the Populists and of the  
supreme egoism of Bryan, but they were  
too amiable to break away from the  
whirlwind of sentiment which had car-  
ried the convention of their party into  
the defeats of ten years of Bryanism.  
They recognize now the courage and the  
wisdom of Mr. Meredith, and they honor  
and trust him for both.

Meantime listen to Bryan, still yawning  
as if he could not learn or still wait-  
ing the party to succeed.—Portsmouth Star.

## The Loss by Typhoid.

The Michigan physician who puts the  
annual money loss to the United States  
from typhoid fever at \$30,000,000 is far  
from setting forth the full truth. He  
reaches his estimate by assuming \$1,000  
as the average value of the lives sacri-  
ficed and he omits all account of the  
money spent in the care of non-fatal  
cases. The real value of the lives lost—  
so far as such value can be expressed in  
money—might more properly be rated at  
\$5,000; and at least \$100 on the average  
must be spent on victims who recover.  
On this calculation, assuming that the  
Michigan physician is correct in his num-  
ber of cases, the annual loss to the coun-

Grocers almost universally report the Sale of Egg-O-See larger  
than that of all other Flaked Wheat Foods combined. There  
is a reason for this: The consumer finds that it is the same  
weight package that ordinarily retails for 15 cents, and that the  
quality is much superior, and that it

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